

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns since the organization of the Legislature, we have been compelled to omit a synopsis of the proceedings of that body. We present below such items as we think of interest, commencing with those of the 27th ult. We hope to be able to bring up the proceedings to the latest date in this day's paper.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.—The two Houses made unsuccessful attempts to elect an Engrossing Clerk—Messrs. Bryan, T. G. Whitaker, Ingram, Moore, and Thomas, being in nomination. The Governor's message was read in both Houses.

In the Senate, Mr. Gilmer offered a resolution providing for the taking of depositions in the contested election cases. Mr. Steele, of Richmond, presented the following resolutions against the constitutionality of the Wilmot Provision:

Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as joint agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law, or to act in any way, that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States, acquired or which may hereafter be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law which should directly, or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States from emigrating with their property into any of the territories of the United States, will be a violation of the Constitution, and that the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrate, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of the Union, would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed, that a people in forming a constitution have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happiness; and that in conformity thereto no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State in order to be admitted into the Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican, and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.—In the Senate, nothing of importance was transacted.

In the House, several bills were presented by Mr. J. McDowell, and referred.

Mr. R. J. McDowell, a memorial from B. H. Stannard, relative to escheated land. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, a Memorial from Miss D. L. Dix, soliciting a State Hospital, for the Insane. This memorial was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer to a Joint Select Committee.

Various Resolutions were introduced proposing a reference of certain portions of the Governor's Message, to appropriate Committees, by Messrs. Mosely, Ferebee, Hayman, Ballard, Cherry and Steele.

At 12 o'clock, according to a joint order, the two Houses went into the election of Secretary of State and Wm. Hill, Esq. was duly elected.

The Speaker announced the following members to compose the Judiciary Committee: Messrs. Paine, Stanley, Courts, Ellis, J. M. Leach, J. C. Dobbin, Satterthwaite, T. R. Caldwell, Cherry, C. Jones and Stevenson.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Walker from the Committee to report Rules of Order for the Senate, Reported, and they were adopted.

Mr. Kendall introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary, to report a bill allowing the same pay to witnesses who give evidence before Clerks and others, as is received for their attendance on the regular Courts.

Mr. Shepard introduced a Resolution, calling on the Governor for information concerning that part of his message which relates to the formation of the Company to embrace the entire line of Rail Road from Gaston to Charlotte.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Bower, Gilmer, Ashe, Lillington, Conner, Halsey, and Thompson.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Walker, Albright, Worth, Exum, Ehorn, Reich, Daniel.

On Claims.—Messrs. Conner, Randall, Wright, Thomas of Davidson, Spicer, Willey, Moyer.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Woodfin, Ashe, Washington, Graham, Smith, Rogers, Gilmer.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Patterson, Thomas of Haywood, Thomas of Bertie, Marchison, Miller, Berry, Davidson.

On Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Shepard, Bethel, Joyner, Collins, Lillington, Faison, Wooten.

Joint Committee on Finance, on the part of the Senate.—Messrs. Drake, Snaw, Hawkins, Lane, Hester, Gilmer, Wooten, Watson.

On the Library, of each House.—Messrs. Smith, Graham, and Ward.

In the House, Mr. J. McDowell introduced a Bill to locate the residence of Judges hereafter to be elected. Referred.

Mr. Campbell, a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Snow Creek Academy.

Mr. Dancy, a Resolution proposing to raise a joint committee of both Houses, to enquire into the most appropriate method of testifying the approbation of this General Assembly for the gallant services of the sons of North Carolina who distinguished themselves in the late war with Mexico.

Mr. Hayes, a Resolution calling for a report from the Treasurer as to the amounts paid by citizens of Cherokee and Macon for the purchase of Cherokee lands.

Mr. Hayman, a Bill to exempt certain lands from execution in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Hicks, a Bill for the relief of witnesses in suits removed from one County to another.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported the Bill to divide Stokes County, and recommended its passage. The Bill was passed its second reading, after an amendment offered by Mr. Stanley. Messrs. Ellis, Satterthwaite, J. M. Leach and Courts, participating in the discussion.

Mr. Williamson, a Bill to extend the time of perfecting titles to land heretofore entered. Referred.

Thursday, Nov. 30.—In the Senate, the most of the time of its session was consumed by debating and amending the proposition of Mr. Gilmer, to go into an election of U. S. Senator on Monday next.

Mr. Ashe moved an amendment to the proposition, placing the time on the 20th Decr. Motion rejected.

In the House, the proposition to go into an election of Senator, was discussed, as also the election of Attorney General. The House adjourned without coming to an agreement as to the time when this election shall be held.

Friday, Dec. 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Halsey introduced sundry resolutions referring the various subjects embraced in the Governor's message to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill to unite the Roanoke Rail Road and Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies. Referred.

Mr. Shepard a bill to amend 15th section of 10th Revised Statutes. Referred.

Mr. Hayes a petition for the emancipation of a slave. Referred.

The Speaker announced Senate branch of

Committee on Military Affairs, Messrs. Patterson, Conner, Joyner, and Bower.

Mr. Washington, from Committee to superintend the election of Attorney General, reported the whole number of votes to be 169, of which Mr. Moore received 85, and Mr. McRae 84. So Mr. Moore was declared duly elected.

In the House, the Speaker announced the following Committees:

On the bill to alter the law concerning the inspection of Turpentine, as follows: Messrs. Stanley, Rayner, Dixon, Blow, Shearer, Nixson, Farrow, Edwards, and Pigot.

Also, that Messrs. Steele, R. H. Jones, J. White, Smith, and Bower, composed the Committee on Finance, to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Thanksgiving day.

On motion of Mr. Allen, it was ordered that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue laws as more effectually to insure the payment of hired slaves in the Counties where they are hired out, and where they labor; and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hayman presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Beaufort county, praying an amendment in the Militia laws, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to consolidate the various Acts in favor of poor debtors, which passed its first reading. Referred.

Mr. Steele, a bill to amend the different Captain's Districts in each county in the State, whereby their locations may be all known, their identity be preserved and perpetuated, and for other purposes, which passed its first reading. Referred.

Mr. Ballard, a bill to amend an act entitled an "Act to incorporate the Orange and Turnpike Company," which passed its first reading. Referred.

Mr. Nixon presented the petition of N. N. Nixon and others, praying leave to emancipate negro slave Sam. Referred.

The Speaker announced the House branch of the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows: Messrs. Steele, Brogden, Green, Regan and Logan.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill for the relief of witnesses in law suits removed from one County to another, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Hicks moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was rejected. Mr. Martin moved to postpone it indefinitely, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Here ensued a debate on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Paine, Stanley, and others, participated; finally, on motion of Mr. Stanley, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Paine, from the same Committee, reported a bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered, with a recommendation that the same be passed. Passed its second reading.

A bill to divide Stokes county then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed—ayes 100, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. Stanley, it was ordered that when the House adjourns hereafter, it shall be at the hour of 11 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Mosely, the military committee was directed to take into consideration the general revision of the militia laws in North Carolina.

Mr. Steele moved to take up from the table the series of resolutions offered by him on Saturday, the 25th ult., and that they be made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Steele, at the solicitation of his friends, withdrew his motion, assuring the House, however, that he should renew it every day until it was adopted.

Saturday, Dec. 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Watson introduced a bill explanatory of the 10th section of chapter 34, Revised Statutes, concerning Crimes and Punishments. Referred.

Mr. Albright, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election of Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit, reported that B. S. Gaither had received 128 votes, and was duly elected.

A bill to incorporate the Deep River Mining and Smelting Company, was read by sections, and having been explained by Mr. Gilmer, passed its second reading.

The Clerk announced the Committee on Cherokee Lands, on the part of the Senate, viz: Messrs. Thomas of Haywood, Patterson, Bower, Gilmer, and Thompson of Wake.

In the House, Mr. Edwards introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the law so as to make it obligatory on persons making deeds of trust to let all their creditors share pro rata in the net proceeds of the sales, in all cases, where there are not sufficient assets to pay all their debts, and also to restrict by law the 24 per cent commissions to the Trustee, when the sale is directed to be made in ready money.

Mr. Blow presented a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to tax the vendors of foreign made vehicles," ratified January 12th, 1847, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Melane offered a resolution referring various portions of the Governor's message to the appropriate Committees, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the resolutions presented by him on the 27th ult., were made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Stanley, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the papers in regard to the contested election from Perquimans, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the case.

Mr. T. H. Williams introduced a bill to authorize the inspection of provisions, which passed its first reading. Referred.

Mr. Wooten introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of so altering the law relative to the high estate of females in their estates, both real and personal, so as to secure to them all of their own property of every description which they may have at or after their marriage.

Mr. Hicks introduced a resolution in favor of the growers of the Irish potato; authorizing the Governor to open a correspondence with the Peruvian Minister at Washington, and get from the Ayles in Peru pure specimens of the Irish potato, now almost destroyed.

In the western part of this State by the act of the constitutional right of a member to hold his seat in the Senate, after he shall have cast his vote in the Electoral College.

Be it therefore Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, there is no constitutional objection to the duties of both stations being discharged by the same person.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new County, to be called Cahawba, out of the parts of Ashe, Wilkes and Yancey, which passed its first reading. Referred.

The engrossed bill from the House of Com-

mons, to divide the County of Stokes, and form a new County of the name of Forsyth, passed its first reading. Referred.

In the House, the Chair announced as the Committee on Cherokee Lands, the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Satterthwaite, Rayner, Courts, Ellis and Hays.

On motion of Mr. Spivey, the House adjourned.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—3d Session.

In order to keep up a synopsis of each day's proceedings of Congress, we will commence with the first day:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Quorums of both Houses of Congress assembled at the Capitol, and, of course, both branches were duly organized. A joint Committee, presided over by the President of the United States to inform him, as is the custom, that a quorum of both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication from him. The President replied that he would communicate with them by message at 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

In the Senate, on this day, Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to ask leave on Monday, or on some subsequent day, to introduce a bill to establish the territorial government of Nebraska. Also, a bill to establish the territorial government of New Mexico—and a bill for the admission of California as a State into the Union.

Mr. Cameron gave notice that he would on Tuesday, or on some subsequent day, ask leave, to introduce a bill to provide for the taking of a seventh census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.—In the Senate, the galleries were filled with auditors at an early hour.

There was nothing of interest done in the Chamber apart from the reading of the President's annual message. Ten thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed; and an adjournment succeeded.

In the House, the following notices of introduction of bills were given:

By Mr. Sawyer—a bill in relation to land warrants and for other purposes.

By Mr. Groggin—a bill to reduce the rates of postage and to regulate and restrict the franking privilege.

By Mr. Greeley—a bill to discourage speculations in the public lands and to encourage actual settlers to procure homesteads of their own.

On motion of Mr. Hely, the standing committees were directed to be appointed according to the rules and orders of the House.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—In the Senate, the resolution from the House, for the election of two Chaplains, of different denominations, to interchange weekly, was agreed to.

In the House, the Rev. R. R. Gurley was re-elected Chaplain to the House for the present session.

Mr. Wentworth submitted a resolution, to the effect that the President of the United States inform the House whether he has received any information of the arrest or imprisonment of American citizens in the province of Ireland, by the British government.

The Speaker was about to put the question, when

Mr. Haden objected to the introduction of the resolution, on the ground that the rules require it to lie over one day.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President, sent in on the last day of the former session, vindicating his approval of the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon, and containing the principle of the Wilmot Provision. The reading was dispensed with, and the message was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Additional papers from N. P. Trist in relation to his charge of corruption against the President of the United States, in the management of affairs in Mexico, were laid before the House, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Sundry Executive communications were received and ordered to be read by sections, and after a session of three fourths of an hour, adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 7.—On motion of Mr. Atchison, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

Mr. King then rose, he said, to announce the death, in the city of New York, of one of his last, of the ablest, most honored and useful members, his colleague, the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.

He detailed the circumstances of his death, and said that nothing had been left undone, he believed, which could have contributed to his recovery, mitigated his sufferings, or rendered more calm his departure to another world. The proceedings of the commonwealth, of New York, and their superintendence of the funeral, were adverted to, and he tendered, in behalf of the State of Alabama, his thanks to that body.

The remains of the deceased, he said, now repose in the beautiful grounds at Greenwood, Long Island, and on the spot, where, during a visit, on a former occasion, Mr. Lewis had expressed a wish to be buried, should he happen to die in that vicinity. Mr. Lewis was born in Georgia, and after receiving a collegiate education, removed to Alabama, commenced the study of the law, was admitted to practice, and would have attained the highest eminence in his profession had not the bent of his mind led him into the political arena.

He was elected to the Legislature of Alabama, where he attained such celebrity as a free trader and a statesman. He was in 1829 elected to Congress by the people of his District, and in 1831 to the Senate of the United States, to fill a vacancy. During the last winter he was re-elected for the full term of six years.

Few men, Mr. King said, had occupied a more enviable reputation in Congress. In the Senate he was well known to all the members, and they would bear his testimony to the high estimation in which they held his ability, zeal, and fidelity with which all his public duties had been performed. His services were also well known to the country, and nothing that he could say would add to the high reputation which he had attained.

He concluded with offering the customary resolutions, which were seconded and adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was offered, authorizing the Clerks to make contracts with the Union and Intelligence for the daily publication of the proceedings of that body.

Mr. Harris, of Alabama, who now represents in the House the district formerly represented by Mr. Lewis, rose and delivered a most beautiful and eloquent eulogium on the talents, acquirements, virtues and influence of the deceased Senator.

The usual resolutions were then passed, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, Dec. 11.—In the Senate, Mr. King presented the credentials of Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala.; Mr. Felch, those of Mr. Borland, of Ark., and both gentlemen took the customary oath to support the Constitution.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, but the reading dispensed with, and 20,000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Douglass presented a memorial from Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., of New York, setting forth that they had obtained from the government of New Grenada a charter for 99 years, for a railroad across the isthmus of Panama, and asking this government to contract with them, at a reasonable price, for the transportation, when the road shall have been completed, of the mails, munitions of war, &c.

Mr. Douglass gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting the right of way, &c., for a railroad to connect the Mississippi with the upper lakes.

Mr. Douglass, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill for the admission of California and New Mexico, as one State, into the Union. The bill was read, and ordered to be printed.

[It was, we believe, Mr. Douglass' intention at first, to introduce a bill for the admission of California, only, as a State, but he afterwards concluded to include New Mexico also. The Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondent, says:]

The permanent boundary of the new State will be the Sierra Madre or California mountains, and the coast from the boundary of Oregon north to Lower California south; but, on the other States shall have been formed from the territory not included within this permanent boundary, also, will constitute part and parcel of the State of California.

This new State it is proposed to divide into two judicial districts—the eastern and the western—with two distinct judges, attorneys, &c.—one of these in the eastern, (New Mexico), and the other in the western, (California)—these courts to be held annually. In addition to the two United States Justices, it is proposed that the new State shall be entitled, for the first time, to two representatives in Congress—one from the east, and the other from the west.

By uniting California and New Mexico, at this time, as one State, it is believed the interest of both will be promoted. California would always be the "big card" of such an union, and her representatives, from the inevitable direction of emigration, would always have the preponderance in the legislature.

The representation of California in that legislature, would always be American, those from New Mexico, Mexican. This union of the two in one State, therefore, would give to the inhabitants of New Mexico time to study the character of our institutions before other States were formed from the territory lying east of the Sierra Madre.

Another difficulty would also be overcome by this union; that in regard to the requisition for the admission of California as a State into the Federal Union. The two new territories would contain that requisite population.

After the presentation of one or two unimportant resolutions and petitions.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate proceeded to the election of Chaplain, when the Rev. Mr. Westcott offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the expediency of an appropriation for a coast survey of Florida.

Mr. Bradbury offered a resolution setting apart one day in each week for the consideration of private bills. Lies over. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Truman Smith moved that the rules of the last session be adopted as the rules of this session.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashmun stated that he had received a letter from Gales & Staton, withdrawing their names as applicants for printing the debates, &c., of the House. They did not wish to be considered the "pensioned agents" of any government.

Mr. Groggin introduced his bill to reduce the rates of postage, establish uniform rates, and correct the abuses of the franking privilege. Referred to committee of the whole—77 to 47.

Mr. Cobb, on leave introduced a bill to prevent either House from disposing of any part of the contingent fund, except by joint resolution of both Houses.

The bill was then read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After much other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

CALIFORNIA AND HER GOLD.

The following is a letter from Col. R. H. Mason, 1st U. S. Dragoons, and accompanies the report of the Secretary of War. It will be found replete with interest:

[No. 37.] *San Francisco, 20th Dec. 1847.*

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, accompanied by Lieut. W. T. Sherman, 31st Artillery, A. A. Gen'l. I started on the 12th June last to make a tour through the northern part of California. My principal purpose, however, was to visit the newly discovered gold mines, and to ascertain the truth of the reports of the abundance of gold.

I had proceeded about forty miles, when I was overtaken by an express, bringing the intelligence of the arrival at Monterey of the United States ship Southampton, with important letters from Commodore Shubrick and Lieut. Col. Butts. I returned at once to Monterey, and despatched what business was most important, and on the 17th resumed my journey.

We reached San Francisco on the 20th, and found that all, or nearly all, its male inhabitants had gone to the mines. The town, which a few months before was so busy and thriving, was then almost deserted.

On the evening of the 21st, the horses of the escort were crossed to Sausalito in a launch, and on the following day we resumed the journey by way of Boloka and Sonoma to Sutter's fort, where we arrived on the morning of the 21st of July. Along the whole route, miles were being dug for gold, and the cattle and horses, hoes, vacuums, and farms going to waste. At Sutter's there was more life and business. Launches were discharging their cargoes at the river, and carts were hauling goods to the fort, where already were established several stores, a hotel, &c. Captain Sutter had only two blacksmiths in his employ, (a wagon maker and a blacksmith) whom he was then paying ten dollars a day. Merchants paid him a monthly rent of \$100 per room, and whilst I was there a two story house in the fort was rented as a hotel for \$500 a month.

At the urgent solicitation of many gentlemen, I delayed there to participate in the first public celebration of our national anniversary at the fort, but on the 31st resumed the journey, and proceeded twenty-five miles up the American fork to a point now known as the Lower Mines, or Mormon Diggings. The hills here are thickly strewn with canvas bags and baskets, a store was erected, and several boarding shanties in operation.

The day was intensely hot, yet about two hundred men were at work in the full glare of the sun, washing for gold—some with tin pans, some with close-woven Indian baskets, but the greater part had a rule machine, known as the cradle. This is on rockers, six or eight feet long, open at the foot, and at its head, a large wheel, the bottom of which is round, with small cleats nailed across it. Four men are required to work this machine; one digs the ground in the bank close by the stream; another carries it to the cradle and empties it on the grate; a third gives a violent rocking motion to the machine; whilst a fourth dashes on water from the stream itself.

The sieve keeps the coarse stones from entering the cradle, the current of water washes off the earthy matter, and the gravel is gradually carried out at the foot of the cradle, leaving the gold and the heavy black sand above the first cleat. The sand and gold mixed together are then drawn off through a large hole in a pan below, are dried in the sun, and afterwards separated by blowing off the sand. A party of four men thus employed at the lower mines averaged \$100 a day. The Indians, and those who have nothing but pans or willow baskets, gradually wash out the earth and separate the gravel by hand, leaving nothing but gold and sand, which is separated in the manner before described. The gold in the lower mines is in fine bright scales, of which I send several specimens.

As we ascended the south branch of the American fork, the country became more broken and mountainous, and the saw-mill, 25 miles above the lower washings, or 50 miles above Sutter's, the hills rise to about a thousand feet above the level of the Sacramento plain. Here a specimen of the gold was obtained to the discovery of the gold. Capt. Sutter feeling the great want of lumber, contracted in September last with a Mr. Marshall to build a saw-mill at that place. It was erected in the course of the past winter and spring—a dam and race constructed; but when the

water was let on the wheel, the tail-race was found to be too narrow to permit the water to escape with sufficient rapidity. Mr. Marshall, to save labor, let the water directly into the race with a strong current, so as to wash it wider and deeper. He effected his purpose, and a large bed of mud and gravel was carried to the foot of the dam.

One day Mr. Marshall, as he was walking down the race to this deposit of mud, observed some glittering particles at its upper edge; he gathered a few, examined them, and became satisfied of their value. He then went to the fort, told Capt. Sutter of his discovery, and they agreed to keep it secret until a certain grist-mill of Sutter's was finished. It however got out, and spread like magic. Remarkable success attended the labors of the first explorers, and in a few weeks hundreds of men were drawn thither. At the time of my visit, but little more than three months after its first discovery, it was estimated that upwards of four thousand people were employed. At the mill there is a fine deposit or bank of gravel, which the people deposit as the property of Capt. Sutter, although he pretends to no right to it, and would be perfectly satisfied with the simple promise of a pre-emption, on account of the mill which he has built there at considerable cost.

Mr. Marshall was living near the mill, and informed me that many persons were employed above and below him; that they used the same machines as at the lower washings, and that their success was about the same—ranging from one to three ounces of gold per man daily. This gold, too, is in scales a little coarser than those of the lower mines. From the mill Mr. Marshall guided me up the mountain on the opposite or north bank of the south fork, where, in the bed of small streams, a great deal of gold is found. I saw several parties at work, all of whom were doing very well; a great many specimens were shown me, some as heavy as four or five ounces in weight, and I send three pieces labelled No. 5, presented by a Mr. Spencer. You will perceive that some of the specimens accompanying this report are mechanically picked and quartz. The surface is rough, and evidently moulded in the crevice of a rock.

This gold cannot have been carried far by water, but must have remained near where it was first deposited from the rock that once bound it. I inquired of many people if they had encountered the metal in its native, but in every instance they said they had not; but that the gold was invariably mixed with washed gravel, or lodged in the crevices of rocks, and that they had never seen it above the surface of the water.

On the 27th of July, I crossed the river to the highest bidder, in small parcels—ranging from 20 to 40 acres. In either case, there will be many intruders, whom for years it will be almost impossible to exclude.

The discovery of these vast deposits of gold has entirely changed the character of Upper California. Its people, before engaged in cultivating the small patches of ground, and attending to their herds of cattle and horses, have all gone to the mines, or are on their way thither. Laborers of every trade have left their work benches, and tradesmen their shops. Sailors desert their ships as fast as they arrive on the coast, and several vessels have gone to sea with hardly enough hands to spread a sail.

Two or three are now at anchor in San Francisco with no crew on board. Many desertions have taken place from the garrisons, in the influence of the gold fever, and many soldiers have deserted from the post of Sonoma, twenty-four from that of San Francisco, and twenty-four from Monterey. For a few days the evil appeared so threatening, that great danger existed that the garrisons would leave in a body; and I refer you to my orders of the 25th of July, to show the steps adopted to meet this contingency. I shall spare no exertions to apprehend and punish deserters, and I will not allow any time in the history of our country has presented so many temptations to desert as now exist in California.

The danger of apprehension is small, and the prospect of high wages certain; pay and bounties are trifles, as laboring men at the mines can now earn in one day more than double a soldier's pay and allowances for a month, and even the pay of a lieutenant or captain cannot hire

The Editor of the Journal has been in Charleston several days, with a view of regaining his strength, the loss of which was occasioned from a very serious illness some 6 weeks since. Although much debilitated and weak when he left, there was strong hopes of his recovery in a short time; and we hope he will be able to return home in the course of a few weeks.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have just finished the perusal of this document, and our heart swells with love for the glorious principles of Democracy there so well illustrated—and with admiration for the writer—James K. Polk—emphatically the Democratic President of the United States.

In 1844, it was constantly and tauntingly asked, "who was James K. Polk?" Every message he has written, from the first to the last, has shown him to these querists, as a man every way worthy of being the Chief Magistrate of a great and free people. Let any one read, with an honest intent, this last production of his pen—exhibiting, as it does, the effects and glorious results of his administration—and he cannot but be impressed with the complete success of all the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party, and with the patriotism, vigor, and intellectual capacity of the President and his Cabinet.

Our arms victorious in a foreign war—the National character, the only true amulet of peace, elevated and better understood throughout the world—the acquisition of a territory, the development of the resources of which will give us a National greatness and importance, the extent of which the imagination can scarcely compass—the triumphant working of the Revenue Tariff of 1846, and of the Independent Treasury—the settlement of all likely remaining questions which seemed at all likely to disturb the peaceful relations existing between America and the mother country—and the establishment of a friendly intercourse with our neighbor, Mexico, which had for years been interrupted and disturbed by criminals and recommendations, with regard to the annexation of Texas and the indemnity due on citizens—are acts worthy of general congratulation, and ought to be gratifying to every American, and doubly so to the Democracy of our country.

Not less than 763,559,040 acres of land have been secured to us in Oregon, New Mexico, and California. Indian lands—by the negotiation of important treaties—to the amount of 18,500,000 acres, are now in our possession, which makes the sum total of the acres of soil acquired under this administration, 782,059,040. Populate this territory as thickly as Massachusetts, and it will then contain about 78,205,904 inhabitants. Why need any of God's creatures anywhere starve or want employment while this comparative wilderness, under good laws and a good government, only awaits the hand of industry "to blossom as the rose." The acquisition of this territory is highly acceptable, because of its undeveloped mineral and agricultural wealth, not to mention the streams of revenue which its extension and fine laborers will afford to the national treasury. The most absurd and highly unjust bias of the "American system," which President Polk has exposed in his message, is a High Protective Tariff. Not the least beautiful feature of Democracy is its desire to have the nearest approximation to free trade, which the revenue, without resorting to direct taxes, will admit. Now, by the location of the lots containing mines, and the survey and sale generally of the newly acquired lands, as recommended by the President, together with the duties collected at the ports on the Pacific, we conceive that the amount of revenue to be raised by a tariff will be considerably lessened, and the present tariff need reduction rather than amplification—a consummation most devoutly to be wished by every one who prefers the prosperity of the farmers, the home and snow of the land, to the fostering of a few heartless capitalists. It was generally expected that Mr. Polk would not press the matter of providing territorial governments for the new acquisitions during this term—leaving it to Gen. Taylor, with his "private assurances" and "private letters," to make the best of his situation; but he thought, and accordingly said, that "The existing condition of California and New Mexico imperiously demand that Congress should, at its present session, organize territorial governments over them," giving the lie to the false prophets, and affording another instance of the patriotism which animates him. His remarks about the Union, in this connection, are judicious and characteristic—but we have not yet brought ourselves to enquire an attachment to what we consider the palladium of our liberties, the parent of our prosperity, and the only hope for North American Republicanism. Love for the Union is too natural, too general, and, we had almost said, too unavoidable a sentiment to constitute a fit subject for encomium in a single individual. Whigs and Democrats alike recognize the truth of the saying, "United we stand, divided we fall."

We regard this message as the most valuable political document which has been presented to the country for a long time. The policy eminently successful, which the present administration has pursued, in strict conformity to the established Democratic faith, is so clearly and logically contrasted with that "American system" which followed the war of 1815, and which for a while superseded the early policy to which Jefferson gave his sanction and support. We would beg of all to read and study it. "This a good horn book for the young who are seeking to come to some correct conclusion, and who desire in adopting a party to consult the best interests of their country. It must be felt in the country. Its influence will be seen in the ballot-box, when Taylor shall identify himself with this "American system," whose policy is—large expenditures, heavy taxes, proportionate patronage.

The concluding argument in favor of the Veto Power, is more like the connected and convincing essay of a legislator than a State paper, composed amid the perplexities and cares of a laborious office. It is equalled only by the clear deductions with which political economists have universally exposed the absurdity and injustice of the protective system. No wonder the National Intelligencer and other

Whig prints should so much cavil at this portion of the message. It bears the force of an axiom; and all that can be said, if it is noticed at all, is that it is misplaced. The fallacy of which objection the Union has well exposed.

No part of the message has given us more gratification than that relating to the Independent Treasury. Its beneficial effects, in a time of peace, in preserving us from the ruinous issue and contraction of Bank paper, has been tested by the severest commercial disasters and political turmoils which the European world has ever suffered, and by a war conducted by ourselves in the midst of a distracted world. Notwithstanding the ruin which fell in quick succession upon the largest commercial firms of England, and a French, Irish, and European revolution, the growing prosperity of our trade and commerce has continued unabated, and will so continue, if the wholesome restraints of the Treasury law are preserved.

What American can look upon the proud position of his country at this moment without pride and gratitude? Great in its past history—great in its present prosperity—and yet greater in the cheering hopes of a grand and immortal future. Honor to the President! Honor to the Cabinet, who have contributed so much of honor and glory to our beloved America.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Temperance was held at the Orange Street Baptist Church, on the 3d instant, for the purpose of reviving the Washington Temperance Society. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—

President—Sylvester Riley.
Vice Presidents—George Gardner, Jas. L. Corbett, James H. Smith, and C. P. Kinney.
Recording Secretary—Wm. Howard.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. R. Jones.
Treasurer—George Gardner.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer the reader to the letter of our Raleigh correspondent for the latest news from Raleigh. It will be seen that Richard M. Pearson (whom) has been elected to the Supreme Court bench. One balloting was had for U. S. Senator on Tuesday. Balger came within 3 votes of being elected. A private letter from Raleigh informs us that the Federalists have a majority of 2 on joint ballot. This, we presume, is to be accounted for in the contested seat of Capt. Berry of Orange, and the vacant seat of Mr. Fleming of Vance. We had hoped that the Democrats would have been able to postpone the election until these two seats were filled, but it seems that the opposition are determined to have every thing their own way, and they have consequently deemed it prudent for them to go into an election of U. S. Senator without a full Legislature.

Gov. GRAHAM'S RAIL ROAD.—The Raleigh Register of last Tuesday, contains Gov. Graham's plan and estimates for the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Charlotte. The crowded state of our columns to day prevents us from giving it a passing remark. We shall speak of it next week as may seem meet and proper.

We have this week drawn copiously upon the reports of the *Baltimore Sun* for our Congressional synopsis, for which we here render that paper due credit.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Wilmington Commercial*, thinks that the Editor of the *Chronicle* "should have his claims (1) strongly recommended by his friends to Gen. Taylor" for office, on account of "his early advocacy of the cause of Gen. Taylor." Well, suppose Mr. Brown applies for Post Master Generalship! His "business qualifications" may probably secure the appointment to him! Who knows?

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Taylor and Fillmore Electors of the State of North Carolina, assembled in the Senate Chamber, at Raleigh, on the 6th inst., and of course cast their votes for Zachary Taylor for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice President of the U. S. States, for four years from the 4th of March next.—Mr. Jas. Gilliam was appointed special messenger, to take the vote to Washington.

The *Chronicle* is not pleased with the President's message! But instead of refuting, or attempting to refute, the sound Republican doctrines laid down and so ably maintained by James K. Polk, the *Chronicle* resorts to wrath and an attempt at ridicule. Well, the *Chronicle* is not so much to blame, for he is, no doubt, not in the best of good humors at this time. He has been to Raleigh lately, and rumor says he was a candidate before the Whig Electoral College, for the appointment of messenger, to bear the vote of North Carolina to the City of Washington, but had to come back with a flea in his ear. The *Chronicle* complains bitterly on account of the great length of the message. He asks, "Why will Mr. Polk" "inflict upon the public annually such immense piles of wordy matter?"

We imagine the *Chronicle* Editor must have intended to write the word *wordy*, instead of *wordy*, in the above quotation. But we suppose his equilibrium lost its balance about the time the word was being indited, and poor Polk must be content with receiving the postulation of the Editor, especially as that Editor's "moral worth and business qualifications" have lately been brought to the notice of the citizens of Wilmington, for the purpose of "strongly recommending" him to Old Zack, as a proper person for some office within his gift. We hope the *Chronicle* Editor will not go stark mad with the message, lest he might cause Polk to go into convulsions.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

We publish in this number a long letter from Col. Mason, now in California, to the War Department, giving an account of the Gold discovered in that territory. Col. Mason sent specimens of the Gold gathered in California to the War Department, amounting to about \$4,000. About \$3,000 worth of the Gold has been sent to the Mint at Philadelphia, to test its purity. We learn from the *Union* of the 10th instant, that the specimens have proved to be "genuine gold." There has been doubts existing in the public mind as to the purity of the metal. These doubts are now all removed. What a rich acquisition to our public domain has been acquired. Read Col. Mason's letter.

Gen. Taylor attained his sixty-fourth year on the 24th November last; so says the New Orleans Delta. The Baton Rouge correspondent of the New York Herald says that Old Rough and Ready is but 58 years old.—Who is right?

THE CHOLERA.

This dreadful scourge has made its appearance in New York. It seems to have been brought there by the ship New York from Havre. There has been 43 cases of this disease, and 20 deaths, at the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, New York, most of them being passengers from on board the ship New York. One death, we see by a telegraphic dispatch in the Baltimore Sun, of the 13th instant, has occurred in the city of New York. The following is the dispatch alluded to:—

New York, Dec. 12—6 P. M.
The physicians at quarantine report four new cases of cholera today, and one death in the city from that disease. No new cases reported in the city today. The person who died this morning in Greenwich street, was first taken yesterday. It would not be well for the authorities of our own town to cause the place to be put in as cleanly a state as possible?

THE GOLD FEVER.

Our Northern exchanges inform us that hundreds of young men are preparing to leave for the Gold region of California. We see subscriptions from \$200 up to \$16,000 to pay the expenses of a Gold venture. Several vessels were to leave New York on Monday last for Chagres. Among the passengers were some 40 or more refiners and assayers, who will take with them crucibles, portable furnaces, and other apparatus necessary for converting the precious metal into bars, and sending it to New York.

A company of doctors, tailors, lawyers and printers is organizing in Greensborough, Mississippi, to emigrate to California.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Ohio has been in session for several days. Parties were so closely balanced, and there being so many contested seats, that an organization was rendered impossible, and the scenes that followed the meeting of the parties at the Capitol, was anything but harmony. The Democrats took possession of the Hall of the lower House, and the Whigs assembled at another place. Thus things stand at last dates, or at least the parties had not reconciled the matter. The Baltimore Sun of the 12th, says:—

"The proceedings of the Ohio Legislature up to Saturday night present the same state of demoralization. The Senate had been hallooed all day for a shout at Arms, and the Democrats still continue to hold possession of the Hall of the House without recess or adjournment. A committee had been appointed to procure a clergyman to preach to them on Sunday. All propositions for a compromise had failed."

MESSRS. BENTON AND BUTLER.—It is with much pleasure we see it stated in the *Times*, that the difficulty heretofore existing between these two distinguished Senators has been settled, and that the hand of friendship has been passed between them.

HO FOR CALIFORNIA!—Georgia is moving for the Gold. We see an address in the Atlanta (Ga.) Miscellany, signed by five gentlemen of Decatur, who propose to form a company for the purpose of exploring California. The company is to travel by land, and it is expected to leave by the first of April next.

Major Bliss, General Taylor's Aid, was married a few days since to Miss Betty Taylor, daughter of Gen. T.

ARKANSAS SENATOR.—The Hon. Solon Boland has been elected by the Legislature of Arkansas a Senator of the United States, for 6 years from the 4th of March next.

General Taylor is expected to arrive in Washington by the middle of February next.

The United States steamers Panama and Falcon sailed from New York on the 1st inst. The former for California, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Panama; the latter for Chagres, stopping on her way at Savannah, Havana, and New Orleans. The Falcon has on board 95 passengers.

Moses Y. Beach, has retired from the New York Sun, after having accumulated an immense fortune, and turned over the establishment to his sons, to do "likewise."

FOREIGN.

The Steamer *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the 6th inst. She brings dates from Europe seven days later. The advices from the continent are important and alarming, and seem to threaten a total subversion of things.

In Austria, the Emperor, Ferdinand, characterized his success in Vienna by atrocity and cold-blooded cruelty far exceeding that of the populace in moments of their greatest excitement. The details of his barbarity are too numerous to be given by themselves.—Suffice it to say that defenceless citizens have been shot in the streets under the eyes of their rifled and plundered houses; even women and children have been indiscriminately massacred. The students of the university, who were distinguished above others in the defence of their city, by almost superhuman exertions are hunted down like beasts, and when captured, executed on the spot.

This brutal and vindictive policy is raising a flame of indignation and fury which neither King nor Emperor can extinguish, and, it is believed, will make the reaction much more formidable than the late outbreak.

In Prussia, affairs have arrived at a deplorable state. The King had dissolved the Assembly at the point of the bayonet, and placed the city in a state of siege.

In Vienna there were 6,000 killed during the siege; the inhabitants suffering the largest loss.

All was quiet in Vienna on the 5th instant, no further disturbances having occurred.

Ireland.—This ill-fated country still continues to suffer depression and misery. Poverty and starvation find their places among the poor. The country is tranquil and without political or general news of interest.

France.—It is understood that there will be but three candidates for the Presidency in France, viz: Lamartine, Cavaignac and Louis Bonaparte. It is considered certain that the latter will be successful.

England.—There is nothing of special importance in the way of political intelligence from this country.

The Bank of England remains in about the same condition as regards her per centage and other discounts, as at the sailing of the previous steamer. The loan operations with the United States have to some degree assisted the par value of exchange.

The Cholera.—The cholera still rages to a considerable extent, and since it first broke out there, five hundred and fifteen deaths occurred from the fatal malady.

England generally is tranquil—no political news of special moment.

Commercial.—A feeling of greater confidence begins to prevail among all classes of the mercantile community. Still, the transactions in the produce markets are not extensive.

Cotton is held with much confidence, and the existing rates are regarded as extremely low under the circumstances, which still exist as to the extent of the coming crop.

At Mark Lane on Monday last, wheat fell 2s per quarter, whilst the sales for both that article and flour and corn were very limited.

In the Liverpool market, the best American wheat was quoted at 8s 4d to 8s 5d for white, 7s 6d to 7s 9d for red. Flour 27s to 30s, according to brands and quality. On the 17th inst., trade was very languid, and prices were in favor of the buyer.

The transactions in beef are unimportant, but the holders of pork have been able to realize an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. The sales of bacon are limited.

The London Baring's Circular quotes Indian Corn at 30s; Meal, 16s 6d to 17s. American Cheese, choice quality, 43s to 54s.—Lard, in bbls, 36s to 38s; kegs, 40s to 42s.—Russia Hemp, £30 10s. Rice—quotations barely supported.

Spirits of Turpentine dull at 32s 6d. For American, casks 7s to 7s 3d for rough. The demand for the States has been less active, but sales are not pressed, except a small amount of the loan of 1847, which is offered at 97. Money continues extremely abundant and our funds are advancing.

Correspondence of the Journal.

RALEIGH, Dec. 13th, 1848.

Mr. Editor: It is not my design at this time to chronicle the entire proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, but merely to take a cursory notice of some of the most important events that have as yet occurred in Raleigh. The Democratic members in the Legislature have manifested a disposition to adjust all differences of opinion which might be calculated to retard the dispatch of the public business; and I think I may safely venture the assertion, that the course pursued by them, in all the elections which have yet taken place, will invite respect and defy malice.—The truth is undeniable, that our democratic friends have acted in a spirit of concession and conciliation; and but for the avidity of the opposition to secure to their own party all the principal offices of honor and profit, so much time would not have been consumed in the election of Judges and Solicitors. It must be admitted by all who are not blinded by the mist of party prejudice, that the election of Supreme Court Judge would not have caused so much delay, had not the disingenuous course of the Whigs, in running two candidates for the office, prevented an election. They have had a majority of one on joint vote of the two Houses, and yet they have been so anxious to bestow office on their respective favorites, that they have not been disposed to support one candidate alone of their party for the same office. Their inveterate hankering after the chief offices in the gift of the Legislature is really notorious. While professing to be actuated by the most pure and exalted motives, it would appear that they are totally blind to the course they are here pursuing. But it has been said, that "correction may reform negligence, but not avarice." The Whigs are avariciously dull. All the whetting in the world can never set a razor's edge on that which has no steel in it." And there seems to be some truth contained in the expression, in relation to the course which our Whig friends have been pursuing. They would endeavor to create the impression on the public mind, they are not responsible for the course pursued by the Whigs, but that the Whigs are responsible for the course pursued by the Whigs, during the greater part of the last three weeks; while they have prevented some of the most important elections from being determined, by supporting more candidates for the same office, than could be elected.

B. F. Moore, of Halifax, has been elected Attorney General, by one vote, over D. K. McRae, of Raleigh.

John C. Moore, of Edenton, has been elected a Judge of the Superior Courts. The Democrats made no regular opposition to Mr. Moore. W. N. H. Smith, the Senator from Hertford, has been elected Solicitor of the 1st Judicial District. Mr. Smith is also a Whig.

Richard M. Pearson, of the County of Surry, one of the Superior Court Judges, was elected on Monday, the 11th inst., Judge of the Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Daniel. The Democrats, with a few exceptions, supported the Hon. Robert Strange for Supreme Court Judge. Judge Strange is eminently qualified for the office. His great ability, long experience in public affairs, and unwavering fidelity to every true principle of justice, are well known to require a word of eulogy.—While his exalted personal character, and rare accomplishments, could not fail to adorn the station to which his friends wished to elevate him. He would have filled the office with honor, dignity and ability. Judge Strange is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, eminent legal acquirements, and unimpeachable moral character; studious, industrious, firm and decided, he possesses qualifications to grace & honor any station. In short, he has the capacity for the statesman—the courage and fidelity that becomes the gentleman—the patriot. And yet he has been immolated on the altar of party. The struggle for U. S. Senator has commenced in earnest. A proposition was received in the Commons, from the Senate, to day, to go into the election of Senator, on the 20th inst. On motion of T. R. Augustus Moore, of the 11th inst., Judge of the Supreme Court, was sent to the Senate, to day, to go into the election of Senator this day at 12 o'clock. The Senate agreed to the proposition of the House of Commons to vote for Senator in Congress. Mr. Balger is the regular caucus nominee of the Whigs. But it is doubtful whether he can receive every Whig vote in the Legislature, though he possibly may.

The Democrats run no regular candidates for the Senate, but they threw their votes on some one of the nominees of the democratic party. The whole number of votes given to-day, for Senator, were 168. Necessary to a choice, 85; of which Mr. Balger received 82. Mr. T. L. Clingman 16. Mr. J. B. Shepard 18. Weldon N. Edwards 13. Jas. J. McKay 8. W. F. Leake 8. Chas. Fisher 6. J. C. Dobbin 7. D. S. Reid 4. Asa Biggs 2. A. W. Venable 2. William B. Johnston 1. The Caucus was held at 12 o'clock, and it was determined that Mr. Balger should not vote for Mr. Balger, and he certainly would not, if his brother, J. B. Shepard, should be the regular nominee of the democratic party for U. S. Senator. It is unknown, at present, when this exciting election will be terminated. But our friends will preserve their self-reliance, with the reflection that "There is no arm, that hath his quarrel just."

Our opponents may attempt to dominate on account of the victories they have achieved, but we are not vanquished by such elated chancellings.

The students of the Deaf and Dumb Institution gave an exhibition in the Commons Hall, on Friday night last, in presence of the members of the Legislature, and a large concourse of others. The exhibition was crowded with spectators. The exhibition was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Jno. F. Speight, of Elgecomb. The Masons were also in attendance, in uniform. The ceremonies were closed with a Dialogue, in the sign language, between Mr. George E. Ketcham, one of the Deaf and Dumb teachers in the school, and Miss Lucy B. Morris, of Wilmington. Mr. Ketcham is a native of New York City.

The Committee on the memorial of Miss D. L. Dix, have reported a bill to establish a Lunatic Asylum, in this State, for the Education and improvement of the insane. Various bills have been introduced, which I have not time to notice. The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company have been extending the credit of the State, to the amount of some \$600,000, for the purpose of relaying the whole road with new iron.

Bay-Sales to-day of 180 bales from New York, at 47s cents per hundred.

Lumber & Timber.—Not much doing in either article. Of the latter sales have been made

Some Thrush, Coughs, Consumption, Pain in various parts of body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the effects of eating cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in an easy and natural manner. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—indeed the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Goods devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

ARRIVED.
Dec. 6—Brig Alvarado, Godfrey, Boston, to Harris & Drac.
Brig Leolah, Simson, Danmariscotta, N. C., to Harris & Drac.
U. S. Sch. Samuel Churchman, Rodgers, New Orleans, to Harris & Drac.
Brig E. H. Glazier, Boston, to G. W. Davis.
7-Brig Tangier, Park, Havana, to Potter & Kidder.
8-Brig Albert, Long, Boston, to G. W. Davis.
Brig Gordon, Johnson, Cardenas, Cuba, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
New Republic, Wheeler, New York, to E. J. Luterloh.
9-Sch Sylvia Higbee, Higbee, Phila, to Harris & Drac.
10-Sch P. B. Savary, Mills, St. Martins, to Harris & Drac.
11-Sch Charles Mills, Francis, New York, to R. W. Brown.
12-Sch Olive, Smith, New York, to E. J. Luterloh.
13-Sch Elmore, Robinson, New York, to E. J. Luterloh.
Brig Belle, Williams, New York, to G. W. Davis.
Brig James G. King, Watervliet, New York, to J. D. Jeffrey.
14-Sch Terebell, Atwood, New York, to G. W. Davis.
15-Sch Leeburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to R. W. Brown.
16-Sch Anson, Moore, New York, to Harris & Drac.
Brig Nonpareil, Brewer, New Bedford, to Harris & Drac.
17-Sch Ammand, Sherman, New York, to Harris & Drac.
18-Sch David Smith, Westcott, Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis.
19-Sch Kensington, New York, to E. J. Luterloh.
Brig Abdel Kader, Brown, N. Y., to Harris & Drac.
20-Sch E. H. Glazier, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.
21-Sch Carolina, Hubbard, Baltimore, by G. W. Davis.
22-Sch John Story, Rodick, Danmariscotta, by G. W. Davis.
23-Sch John Smith, Nichols, New York, by R. W. Brown.
24-Sch Buena Vista, Corran, Philadelphia, by Harris & Drac.
25-Sch Nicobar, Hinks Cardenas, Cuba, by G. W. Davis.
26-Sch Marion, Atkins, Little River, by G. W. Davis.
27-Sch Sch. President, France, Harbor Island, by do.
28-Sch Gen. Boyd, Hill, Martinique, by E. Dickinson.
29-Sch Levant, Jefferson, Havana, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Nancy Pratt, Stephenson, Cuba, by E. Dickinson.
Brig Henry & Jane, Brook, Providence, R. I., by S. E. & Sons.
9-Brig Harriet, Drew, New Orleans, by S. E. & Sons.
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17-Sch Sch. President, France, Harbor Island, by do.
18-Sch Gen. Boyd, Hill, Martinique, by E. Dickinson.
19-Sch Levant, Jefferson, Havana, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
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